The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1903.

A New Oyster Bill.

Our afternoon contemporary, the News Leader, reminds us that the bill which the Senate has been considering to break the Baylor survey, is not the Cardwell bill, but the Jordan bill.

Well, it matters not by what name it is called, the Jordan bill and the Cardwell substitute are the same in all esventials, and our criticisms apply alike to each. Each bill calls upon the General Assembly to give to a committee of three full power to break through the Baylor survey, to determine what are the ratural oyster beds, rocks and shoals within the survey, and to lease at a dola year per acre, for a period of twenty years, all ground or bottom, which in their opinion does not come within the lawful designation of natural beds, rocks

But all this is now without the discus rion, for yesterday Senator Keezell offered a new substitute, which is printed in full elsewhere. We have not had the opportunity to examine Mr. Keezell's bill closely, but upon a cursory reading it to be a vast improvement over the other bills mentioned, and to meet some of the most serious objections that have been urged against them.

Country and City Vote.

What will be the effect, relatively, of he poll tax prerequisite on the city and country votes in State conventions and State primary elections?

Will not the country districts now have a greater influence in State politics than over before?

It would seem so. In the agricultural districts the State poll tax always has been more generally paid than in the Richmond, time and again, has been complained of in the Legislature, because it did not make the showing in poll tax payments it ought to have made, and we have not distinguished ourselves greatly this year, notwithstanding the fact that in 1904 there is sure to be a contest in the municipal elections While more than the usual number of poll taxes have been paid, the num-ber is now what is ought to have been considering the incessant urging and

pleading of the press and party leaders. In assessing real and personal property and incomes for taxation, the elties show up all right in comparison with the country districts, but not so with poll We guess the reason is that nearly every adult countryman has some visible personal property which may be levied upon; hence he does not neglect the payment of this obligation. Not so in the cities. Thousands of young mer have no visible personal property.

And so it may be surmised that th result of the poll tax prerequisite to voting will be to increase the influence of the country districts in Democratic party affairs.

We say "surmised" because the official figures are not yet in, and, of course have not been tabulated and compared with figures arising under the former Constitution.

We are giving now only a cursory view of the situation, but it leads to the belief that the percentage of whites who are now qualified to vote is larger in the country than in the cities. The full returns will tell whether we are right or not in this supposition.

The Need of Inspection.

The case against the treasurer of Not toway county, as reported in our news columns yesterday, has an interest for every tax-payer in the State. Our correspondent at Blackstone says that the board of supervisors discovered that the county treasurer had failed during the posit with the county clerk the delinquent tax tickets, as required by law. That when called upon to do this a shortage was discovered of nearly two thousand dollars. A portion of this was in the pature of receipts from the delinquent land sales, which the treasurer made good; the other of delinquent personal property and capitation tax, chiefly the

Upon further investigation by the board it was found that a number of these accounts reported delinquent had been paid by the proper parties, as evidenced by receipted tax tickets produced by them. would be found in the clerk's office, while a duplicate, properly receipted, would be in the hands of the tax-payer.

This information was reported to the the Commonwealth's attorney a special in England, also, if, as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and still continue there. The prohibition of building about hard in England, also, if, as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as we suppose, they as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in England, also, if as it can get without being drowned—and we haven't heard anything about hard in the England in the England in England, also, if a suppose, they are the suppose in the England the Commonwealth's attorney a special

All these facts were established befor the grand jury, but by a bare majority of one, the vote being five to four, the jury returned the indictments "not true bills," since they could not believe the treasurer had been guilty of a felony,

They asked that he be reprimended by the court for looseness in the conduct of his office, which was mildly done. The treasurer has given bond and qualified for the new term, beginning the first of January, to which he was recently elected.

It is not our intention to criticise the action of the grand jury, nor to discuss the case in its details. The significant feature of it to us is that for twelve years this sort of thing should have gon on without discovery, or, at least, with-ont exposure by the authorities. The grand jury was unwilling to return a erlminal indictment against the treasurer, but found that "the funds of the county had been handled by him in a caroless unbusinesslike manner, giving op portunity for these funds to be misappropriated."

The grand jury might also have returned a similar indictment against the government in general. It is a caroless slip-shod system that permits an official to go on, year in and year out, with cut having his accounts overhauled. The same slip-shed system, or lack of system, exists in other countles of the State We have no scheme of inspection and investigation, and that is the weak point in our machinery. Every now and then it is discovered, usually by chance, that ome officer is delinquent, and then a faint cry of protest is heard here and But the government takes no stops to prevent a recurrence of the The truth is, that the State's business affairs should be conducted according to the well accepted principles of business. The State should adopt the methods employed by well regulated corporations, and until this is done we may expect some officers to be careless and slip-shod, if not dishonest, in the conduct of their office.

Veterans Protest.

Stonewall Jackson Camp, Confederat Veterans, of Staunton recently adopted a resolution politely protesting against the bill introduced by Congressman Rixey providing for the administration of disabled Confederates into the Federal homes for Union veterans. The camp put on record its belief that "the old soldiers of the Confederacy, now nearing the last bivouse ere they shall cross the last river, ask no charity, and will accept none, at the hands of any others than those for whose rights they fought; and their confidence that were such a bill enacted into law there is nowhere any old Confederate, who remains loyal to the glories and the memories of the great cause, who would demean himself to accept its pro-

That's the doctrine, The Confederates did not fight for pensions. They fought for a principle and were willing to die for it, as many of them old.

Those of them who have survived until this day and who are now unable to take care of themselves are willing to receive aid from their brethren. But they are not willing to become pensioners upon the bounty of the United States government. If this bill should pass, some of them might feel that they were compelled as a last resort to enter a Federal home. But in such an event they would be uncomfortable and unhappy and in a state of constant humiliation.

For our part the bare suggestion is re pulsive, and we regret that such a bill should ever have been introduced in Con-

Southern Educational Association.

will hold its fourteenth annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., during the coming holiady vacation, December 30th, 31st and January 1st. The meeting should be largely attended, as it has been extensively advertised, and the railroads offer a rate of one fare, plus the membership fee, for the round trip, and hotels and boarding houses will give reduced rates.

This organization is not to be confounded with the Southern Conference for Education. The Southern Educational Association is distinctly and distinctively a southern organization, and in an announcement card just issued, it is stated; "We believe it is time for every southern educator to realize that the Southern Educational Association has an important place to fill. The South has its own psculiar educational problems, which must be discussed and worked out by the teachers of the South, and this Association is the only place where this can be

Quite true. The South is willing to confer with educators from other sections and swap ideas with them. But we must work out our own problems in our own

No More Proxies. The State Central Committee yesterday resolved to have not more proxies, and we are glad of it. The custom had obtained for years, but it had fallen into great disfavor, and contempt with the party at large, and had become a reproach. The action of the committee will he generally approved. If there is not enough interest on the part of members to insure a quorum when important business is to be transacted, the party in Virginia must be in a bad way. At any rate, i has been proven that the custom of send. ing and voting proxies is worse than a failure, and it has been abolished nontoo soon,

Tobacco in Ireland.

It is stated that King Edward has prom ired to remove all the restrictions upon the growth of tobacco in Ireland, and it is expected that the cultivation of this crop will be added to the standing industries of the Emerald Isle in localities where the soil is adapted to it?

If the restrictions are removed in Ire land we dare say they will be removed in England, also, if, as we suppose, they still continue there. The prohibition of

has been in the interest of the collec-tion of the revenues upon foreign tobac-cos. How the matter will be managed now does not appear, but it would scom that a great many revenue officers would be necessary to collect a very small amount of money from native tobacco

The United Kingdom receives an enormous sum of money from imported tobacres, and the cultivation of the plant there would hardly compensate it for these ample and easily collected taxes.

The tobacco plant is now grown, with more or less success in every land under Russia and Japan are making special efforts to develop it as a crop On the other hand, Stanley, when exploring Central Africa, found the rude natives of that dark continent growing patches of tobacco, and making of it a kind of cigarette, the wrapper of which was leaf tobacco. However, the supremacy of the American tobacco fields can hardly be endangered; the product of Virginia and North Carolina continues in good demand and none other equals it in the favor of the smoking and chewing

A kind-hearted Cincinnati pastor is arranging to have a parlor in his church building where courting couples may come and enjoy the company of one anotherare so situated at their homes that they cannot receive company there.

The idea is creditable to the goodness of the parson, but we doubt if his scheme will work. Lovers do not usually wish to advertise their feelings. When they cannot meet as often as they desire, they know how to make use of telephone lines. The 'phone is a great thing for them. It cannot altogether supply the need of a trysting place, but it enables them to do a considerable amount of cooling and

Diphtheria has appeared at Harvard, ind a freshman has died there. Six other cases are reported.

It has been ascertained that the cause of the typhoid fever epidemic at Butler Pa., was the suspension of the mechanical filtration of the city water supply The water for the town is obtained from sources, and is usually by mechanical filtration, Bu treated changes were being whilst some nade in the water works plant unfiltered water from a coring creek was used. Then the damage was done. Investigation of the drainage areas shows the existence of numerous sources of pollution.

Our enterprising and widely read New York contemporary, the World, thinks it of enough importance to the shopping public to inform it that Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt spent an hour or more on Wed. nesday buying Christmas presents at Newport at a five and ten cent store. She filled her tan colored trap with the goods she bought."

That's all right. The people who receive them from her hands probably will think they cost a great deal of money. "German engineers have proved that an

electric car can be run at the rate of 180 miles an hour, and are now studying the problem whether it will pay to do it." Better say that the public are studying he question whether it would be safe to

ride on such cars. Mr. Bourke Cockran, who recently lectured here, is to succeed Mr. McClellan in Congress. At least Tammany has chosen him as the candidate. He is now

Congressmen will take Christmas from December 19th to January 4th. This is the thing that furnishes the school boy with an early ambition to be a great and

in thorough accord with that organiza

able statesman. A West Virginia congressman figures out that forty-five battleships are absolutely necessary. What for? To name one for each State, we presume.

The Tidewater lawyers are right straight after that vacant judgeship and but a small part of the territory has yet sent in returns.

Wouldn't it be funny to see our hard worked Legislature declining a Christmas holiday and working all the while for the

dicts that January will be as mild as November and December usually are.

Maybe the oysters themselves understand all about the problem, but they are not giving out any interviews.

Mr. Hanna may live to see a good draw at the next Democratic Convention beat his pat hand clear out of sight. And if Farmylle votes not to have a

dispensary, then how will Farmville's Christmas now be dispensed? Every Sunday School in town will have a full attendance of scholars next Sun-

day. See if they do not, Notther the merchant or the shoppe offers any complaint about the Christmas

shopping weather. Danville will probably put in a bid for the next national prohibition convention.

With a Comment or Two. If Secretary Root actually said "the time is coming soon when America will meet as an enemy some foreign power," there will be much curlosity among foreign powers to know whom he is "alluding at."—Boston Globe.

General MacArthur, or somebody for him, called names right out. Perhaps if the people of Virginia had realized that the poll tax goes to the support of the public school system, more of them would have gone to the offices of the city and county treasurers and acticd.—Norfolk Ledger.

It is not too late for them to do so now,

Men who speak for 'buncombe' find as few sympathizers in a religious body as they would in a company of sinners. Religious gatherings are now intensely practical and full of work.—Rulsigh

More so than some State legislatures.

This country is a great deal bigger than it used to be. It is having hard times in the East and good times in the West.— St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Virginia is right far East—about as far

******* Grend of Thought In Dixie Land

Memph's Solmitar: The Democrats will have little reason to look for success next year unless the nomines shall be a man of great force and aggressiveness in whom the people have absolute condence, Judge Parker, of New York, would make a good man to lead to deteat.

Huntsville (Ala.) Mercury: Up in Massachusetts they have drawn the color line in the schools. The negroes objected to being colonized to themselves. In a sonotorom. When the Bay State wakes up on this subject you may know the world moves.

Houston Chronicle When a slave breathes British air, that moment he is free, Dito as to American air except in Sulu. Why except Sulu?

Atlanta Journal: The "Mayflower" has been sent to which for the Colombian army. Her crew has changed a bit the last two or three hundred years.

A Few Foreign Facts. The largest oil ship in the world, the Naringansett has hist been la. Sched in the Civide. She will hold 10,000 tons of cit. which can be discharged at the rate of 900 tons an hour.

The Gjon, with the Magnofic Pole expedition, has sailed for Greenland and will stempt to pass north of the American continent to Bering Strait. This will take the party near the North Pole.

Within seven years Germany has laid 1,573 miles of occan cable at a cost of \$1,000,000. The important ones are: Emden to New York, via the Azores 4,813 miles; Shanghal to Tsintau and Chefoe, 723 miles, and Germany to England, 230 miles.

The completion of the world's longest tunnel, Simpton, is to be celebrated in 1905 at Milan, the nearest important Italian c.ty, by an international exposition which preparations are now being reade. A fund of \$600,000 has been raised, and the King of Italy has premised to ald the undertaking in every possible way.

In the interest of preventing consumption in the bearding schools of France, only metal-bedsteads are permitted, every child older than 12 years must sleep in a toom by itself, and in the kitchen and in the dilning room scientific precautions must be taken against the disease. And opupil or tencher who is known to have consumption is permitted in any school. Circulars, prepared by physicians, are sent to every school principal, which expining in detail preventive measures of all kinds.

Rev. Dr. Hall and the Other Preachers.

The following has been received, with the request that it be published in The Times-Dispatch:

The Prachers' Union of Darville, Va., mot in Main Street Methodst Church, mot in Main Street Methodst Church, becember 14, 1903, and adopted the following paper: We, the undersigned ministers of Danville, Va., desiring to present a fair and impartial statement of the practical workings of local option in our city, do offer to the public the following namer:

our city, do offer to the public the following paper;

Business is more prosperous. The tax income is greater. There is a larger attendance upon the public schools by white and colored, and also a larger attendance upon the private schools by city pupils. Crimes traceable to strong drink have largely decreased. Fower people are unemployed.

Crimes traceable to strong drink have largely decreased. Fewer people are unemployed.

After diligent inquiry we have failed to find a home turned into "a liquor supply house." By the statement of this fact we desire to renive the reproach east upon the homes of our people.

We believe that the greater part of the comparatively small sambunt of drinking and drunkenness comes from the legally authorized social clubs and neighboring distilleries, over which local option has no jurisdiction. If there is any illegal dispensing of liquor, our city officials are doing all they can to apprehend the offenders, as the records of the past six months will show.

We emphatically deny the charge that the local option is will show.

Ve emphatically deny the charge that the local option is will show.

After a full and free conference with rev. J. Cievoland Hall, who failed to disclose to us the facts which in his card he said he would have given us had we called upon him, we reaffirm our statement made in our former communication.

No, by nature of our calling, covering an work of the course of the position to know the true condition of affairs among us.

We respectfully request the press of the search.

among us.

We respectfully request the press of the State to publish this statement, and especially the Danville papers and The Times-Dispatch, of Richmond.

W. R. LAIRD, pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Church.
T. DOGGETT, pastor Shelton Memo-rial Presbyterian Church,
E. HICKS, pastor First Baptist

Church, ELSOM, Paster Monett Memorial Baptist Church,
J. C. HOLLAND, paster Second Baptist Church,
WILLIAM HEDLEY, paster Lee Street
Baptist Church,
J. A. SPENCER, paster Christian

Church, JOSEPH H. AMISS, presiding elder Dan-W. H. ATWILL, pastor Calvary Metho dist Church. H. C. PFEIFFER, pastor Washington

H. C. PFEIFFER, pastor Washington Street Methodist Church.
D. H. RAWLINGS, pastor Main Street Methodist Church.
G. H. LAMBETH, pastor Mount Vernon Methodist Church.
J. FRANKLIN CARY, pastor Floyd Street Methodist Church.
A. S. FRANKLIN, pastor Cabell Street Methodist Church.

Duty to the State

Nethodist Church.

Duty to the State.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—In your issue of last Saturday you have an editorial on "Duty to the State." It relates to the little breeze that was stirred up in the Senate by their Committee on Finance, and is friendly to the present Senator from Hanover. You conclude by saying: "Mr. Wickham will have to change his name before he could ignore his duty."

This appeal was, perhaps, even stronger than you intended, for it is probable that you referred only to his distinguished cognomen. I know that his gallant father preceded him in the Senate. He was my personal friend, and made me his guest at Hickory Hill. But renowned as is the name of Wickham, the present senator has another name that is, if anything, more Virginian and patriotic; it is Taylor, and James Taylor was the fourth hi lineal descent from James Taylor, who came from Carlisle, in England, to Virginia, and settled on York River. Some of his stock got into Caroline county and others into Orange, from whom President Zachary Taylor and John Taylor sprans.

In Caroline, there were not only sone, but daughters, who changed their names by marriage. Thus Edmund Pendleton and James Madison were Taylors. For a whole generation, whenever the people of Caroline had any important public service to be rendered, they called out the cousins. Edmund Pendleton and James Taylor. Thus, they were in the House of Burgesses together, when the war of the Revolution broke out. They were together on the Committee of Safety for Caroline; and when Pendleton and James Taylor. Thus, they were in the House of Burgesses together, when the war of the Revolution broke out. They were together on the Committee of Safety for Caroline; and when Pendleton was placed on the State Committee, James Taylor was put in his place as chairman of the County Committee; he was also made county leutenant, which gave him the Frank of colonel. He had been an ensign in the French and Indian war. In the House of Rurgesses and in the conventions, which superse

A Wichita Distinction. As It May Be. It may become a proud boast: "This garment is made of pure cotton.-Wins-

wny between Fredericksburg and Washington. When the State Constitution was adopted, Caroline and Hanover formed a senatorial district, and James Taylor was elected to represent it. When the convention of 1788 was called, for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, Colonel Taylor, retired from the State Senate to become a candidate for the convention, and was elected, in it, he met again his relatives, Pendiston and Madison, and all three voted for ratification. I think a Mr. Syme, of Hanover, was put in the State Senate for a while, but Colonel Taylor was afterwards returned to his former position in it.

Colonel Taylor lived at Midway, about six miles from Guinea's Depet, on the road to the Bowling Green, and not very far from Haziewood, in the same country. Whilst his political career was wanting with his advancing years, that of John Taylor, of Hazelwood, was brightly waning. He attained greater distinction than his kinsman, the colonel; for he was not only in the Logislature at a very stirring period, but was in the United State Senate, and was both a speaker and an author.

Colonel Taylor died in or about 1814,

state Senate, and was both it speaked sale an author.

Colonel Taylor died in or about 1814, John Taylor in 1824. I never saw him, but was intimately acquainted with three of his sons, but very slightly with Dr. Henry Taylor, Senator Wickham's grandfather, whom I met only once, after he took up his residence in Fredericks-

burg.
Surely, then, the Taylor part of the mame of the present senator from Hanover should also incite him to a loving and faithful devotion to his native State.

B. B. M.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1903,

A Woman s Complaint.

A Woman's Complaint.

Editor of The Times-Diapatch:
Sir.—I would like through your columns to suggest to Mr. Harman, patron of the teachers person bill, that he so amend the sill as to exclude all fomale teachers. There would be little doubt that he could yet have it passed.

The woman as benefolaries of any bill but sounds its death knell at once. The "Virginia gentleman," even in this, the twentieth century, cedes but one right to woman—the right of making the home comfortable for him, though the comforts are acquired only by a life of drudgery and privation on her part.

The teachers' pension bill was defeated on the 24th of November by a vote of seventeen to five. The next day a bill allowing mileage to senators was passed by a vote of twenty-four to six. That day solf-interest was at stake.

On the same day a leave of absence was granted to four senators.

On November 30th four more obtained loave of absence—time ranging from one to ten days, mileage granted and poy going on at \$1 ner day, while the senators take pleasure trips or engage in more lucrative employments at home. The Senate is often adjourned for want of a quorum.

take pleasure trips or disage in The Senate is often adjourned for want of a quorum.

Were the pay to stop when the work stopped, as in the case of the teather, there would be few such adjournments, and the General Assembly would find less time to discuss kissing at 14 per day, and less time for passing at 14 per day, and less time for passing at 14 per day, and less time for passing at 14 per day, and less time for passing at 14 per day, and less time for passing the period of pensions for them to the control of the control

Warm Springs, Va. The Hunting Law.

The Hunting Law.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a clipping from the 'Free Press.' of Easton, Penn., complaining butterly of the non-resident hunting license tax, which is required in this State and North Carolina.

It is a pity that such articles appear, as they only cause a spirit of unrest among the sore heads, who have not cossidered the necessity for game protection, and bossibly never will.

With no restrictions against non-residents, and being surrounded by States that impose a non-resident license tax, including the wholesale market hunter.

The one-resident hunting the wholesale market hunter.

The one-resident hunting license for the State is obtained from the county cleris, and permit hunting in the State for the season (of course, not licensing the hunter to num on the land of another).

The amount so collected is divided among the wardens of the county in which the license is taken out; there are no wardens in the county, the fees are paid to the State.

Coming in contact with a number of sportmen before and since the passage of the law above mentioned; I have yet to hear the first complaint. I do not doubt, nowever, that there has been complaint from some source and there will continue to be, but life is too snort to worry with this class.

The "Free Press" is Ignorant of the game laws of its own State, which accounts for the article above mentioned; I have yet to hear the first complaint. I do not doubt, nowever, that there has been complaint from some source and there will continue to be, but life is too snort to worry with mover, that there has been complaint or the article above mentioned; I have yet to hear the first complaint. I do not doubt, nowever, that there has been complaint from some source and there will continue to be, but life is too snort to worry with its class.

The "Free Press" is Ignorant of the game laws of its own State, which accounts for the article above mentioned; is uggest it procure a beauty the factors of the article

without having first section without having first sections, License in States bordering Virginia-tense for States for the Stat

A Pointer for Mr. Cleveland.

A Pointer for Mr. Cleveland.

A flock of ducks of a new species is kept at Captain Wiley's preserve at Dead Willows and are used as sleeds. They are known as "homing ducks," and are very domestic in their habits, coming into the house occupied by the huner whenever this is allowed. When turned out, they wing the r flight over all the ponds not and give calls in duck lenguage which entices other ducks to follow them home to where wheat is put out for them to eat. When the visitors begin to cat the homing ducks get into the cable out of danger and the hunters shoot the bir is which have been decoyed into the seath trap. Duck nature is much like human nature, evidently.—Portland Oregonian.

Many a man has forgotten to fotch the wedding ring when he appeared at the star with his bride, but it is a Wichita man who can claim the peculiar distinction of having sent the funeral procession of his wife to the cemetery without remembering to dig a grave.—Kansas City Journal.

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